The Asheville News.

NEW SERIES. ASHEVILLE, N. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1862. VOL. 13--NO. 82.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 20, 1862.

THE NEWS.

Our columns will be found unusually interesting to-day. We have bad news, and we have good news, and if you strike a balance the enemies of the South have nothing over which to exult.

The defeat of our forces at Roanoke Island is subject matter for deep regret, enhanced to us of this section by the fact that some of our immediate friends and neighbors are among the captured. Col. Green's Battalion, attached to Wise's Legion, reached the Island just as our forces were compelled by overwhelming numbers to surrender. Our friend, Marcus Erwin, is Major of this Battalion; and Capt. Lawrence Allen and his splendid company of Madison Guards formed a portion of it. These, we have reason to fear, are all in the hands of the enemy. The prisoners were all taken to Fortress Monroe, and will no doubt soon be exchanged. We know how our gallant boys will chafe under this disaster, and can only hope that they may soon have an opportunity of meeting the dastardly foe on something like equal terms. If they do, old accounts will be squared.

Elizabeth City, one of our sea coast towns, containing a population of about 3000, was burnt by its own citizens, to prevent its falling into the hands of the hessians. That's the right spirit. Burn everything which cannot be otherwise kept out of the hands of Lincoln's thieves.

The news from the fight at Fort Donelson is cheering. Private advices altogether reliable, make the second day's fight even more favorable than the account we give. The Yankees were routed with great slaughter, losing a large number of arms, and munitions of all kinds. A private despatch also says that Buell had gone to the relief of the Federals with an immense force, and that Gen. Sydney Johnson had burned Bowling Green and followed Buell with his entire force. Gen. McClellan was in command of the Federals, and Gen. Beauregard of the Confederates. We shall probably hear startling news in a day or two.

☞We had the pleasure of meeting Capt. G. N. Folk, of the First Cavalry Regiment, a day or two since. He is recruiting for his company. Capt. F. looks as though the severities of camp life had made but little impression upon him.—He reports his regiment in tolerable health, and eager for a chance at the enemy.

RALLY! RALLY!

The news to-day should nerve the arms and fire the hearts of every man who has a soul in his body. Our country is invaded by a horde of Northern scoundrels, who have trampled upon every law, both human and divine. They must be met at the threshold, and made to feel the power of Southern steel, driven home by Southern hands. United and determined, we can never be conquered. The enemy may harrass and annoy, but subjugate us, NEVER! But more troops are needed, and must be had, and at once. Our State Convention, we learn, has passed a bill ordering a draft throughout the entire State. This draft will soon be made, unless the required number volunteer. No man wishes to go as a drafted soldier. Then come forward and volunteer in some one of the three companies now being formed in this county.—Col. Hardy, well known as an efficient and gallant officer, has a commission to raise a company of Artillery. If you want to go along, hand in your name, and be quick about it.

ARTILLERISTS WANTED.—It will be seen that Messrs. Clayton and Garrett want men to fill up the ranks of an Artillery company. These gentlemen have "seen the elephant," and are whole-souled gallant fellows.

HANDSOME LISTS.

Our friend, Rev. P. W. Edwards, sent us last week another list of 13 subscribers. Many thanks.

Col. S. Walker, of Haywood, also sent us a list of 10, for which he has our grateful acknowledgments.

COLEMAN'S BATTALION.

Another company, Capt. Slaughter's having been added to this Battalion, thus entitling it to a Lieutenant Colonel, Maj. David Coleman was a few days since elected to that position, and Capt. Pierce elected Major. The Battalion is under marching orders, and will shortly leave for Knoxville, Tennessee.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs Abernethy & Poe have issued a prospectus for a paper at Marion, McDowell county, to be styled the Western Enterprise. We wish them a larger share of success than falls to the lot of newspaper editors now-a-days.

SALTPETRE AND THE SPECULATORS.—Speculating cormorants, who are eating the flesh and drinking the blood of our young nation, have forced the Secretary of War to order all military Commanders, in the Confederate States, to impress all *saltpetre*, hereafter to be found within their districts, such as is in the hands of the original manufacturers, or of the government agents and contractors, paying therefor forty cents a pound and no more—the highest price at which contracts have been made.

☞Snow, mud and rain in abundance.

EAST TENNESSEE.

Col. Robert B. Vance is in command at Knoxville, and we infer that he has his hands full in keeping the disloyal element in that quarter in proper subjection. The Knoxville Register says that several wagon loads of guns, and a two horse load of bowie knives, had arrived in that city, taken by Capt. Stephens from the disaffected men of Blount county, who, since being disarmed, are fleeing to the mountains, with the view of reaching Lincoln's invading army.

The trouble in East Tennessee is not over.—The tory element is rife for mischief, whenever circumstances shall favor them. We see it stated that Gen. Thomas, the Lincoln commander in eastern Kentucky, has determined to make three simultaneous efforts to penetrate to East Tennessee. He will attempt to enter, doubtless, by what is known as the "Jimtown" route, the Cumberland Gap and Wheeler's Gap. What the strength of our defences at these points, and whether able successfully to resist the enemy, we have no means of knowing. We can only hope they may prove all right when the trial comes.

Should the enemy succeed in reaching East Tennessee, when that fair and beautiful country is laid waste by fire and sword—in which "Unionists" and Southern men will be equally sufferers—we suppose those who have so madly and blindly clung to the Northern tyrant will begin to realize the extent of their folly. Nothing short of utter destruction, it seems, will bring them to their senses.

THE CASE OF SENATOR BRIGHT.

Advices from Washington state that on the 31st ult., the resolution pending in the Federal Senate for the expulsion of Senator Bright, of Indiana, for disloyalty to the Union, reached the turning point against the Senator. On that day, Andy Johnson made what is termed "a splendid and powerful speech," which fixed the fate of the accused." "Before this Speech was made," says the Herald, Senator Foster, of Connecticut, expressed himself against the resolution, but at the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's speech Senator Foster announced that he would vote for the expulsion. This announcement settled the question against Bright, and thereupon other Senators who would otherwise have voted in favor of his retaining his seat, changed their minds, so that his expulsion is now counted sure by several votes over the required two-thirds." Thus goes overboard a Senator against whose loyality to the Union nothing was alleged beyond mere suspicion. He is but another victim of the relentless despotism which is destroying every vestige of freedom in the United States. It is not surprising that Andy Johnson should become the willing instrument of the despotism, in its war upon the right of speech and of conscience. He is as cold-blooded and cruel as the members of the French Revolution who condemned the innocent to death to satiate their hellish thirst for blood, and would be as relentless under similar circumstances. All he wants is the occasion—the condition of public sentiment that would protect him in his craven malice and revenge. It is fortunate for Tennessee that she has got rid of such a devil.

DANVILLE CONNECTION ORDINANCE PASSED.

The ordinance authorizing the connection of the towns of Greensboro' and Danville by Railroad, (says the Raleigh Register, of 8th inst.) after a discussion of three days, passed the Convention on Thursday evening by a majority of 26 votes. This ordinance merely gives a naked charter to a company desiring to build the road, or to the Confederate States, if, in pursuance of President Davis's message, they conceive it to be "a military necessity."

The question of connecting the Richmond and Danville Railroad with the North Carolina Road has been for a long time past an exciting and embittering one. It has now found a settlement, but with what results of good or evil to North Carolina, time alone can tell. Let us hope that those who have contended that, so far from injuring the best interests of the State, the connection will contribute greatly to their promotion, may, in the sequel, prove to have been true prophets.

The Richmond Examiner says that President Davis' estimate for aid to the Danville connection is one million of dollars, to be expended as the President may direct. And that he has in a recent message to Congress advised government aid to the amount of $750,000, for the completion of the Mississippi and Alabama river Railroad, so as to connect Selma, Ala., and Meridian, Miss.

FEDERAL MENDACITY.

A general order has been issued from the War Department at Washington, in which the President, Old Abe, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, returns thanks to the Hessians in Kentucky for the victory achieved "over a large body of armed traitors and rebels at Mill Spring, in the State of Kentucky." He commends "the courage that encountered and vanquished the *greatly superior numbers* of the rebel force." It is as natural for the Yankees to *lie* in their official papers as it is for them to eat.—The "greatly superior numbers" of the rebels were *five thousand* against *fifteen thousand* Hessians. Gen. Thomas, in his official report states the Federal loss at 30 killed, when it is known to have been much greater than ours, and some accounts make it as high as seven or eight hundred. If the Yankees excelled us as much in fighting as they do in lying, the "rebellion" would have been crushed long ago.

☞At a meeting of the Directors of the North Carolina Railroad, last Friday, at Raleigh, Mr. Thomas Webb, of Hillsboro', was elected President, Mr. Cameron having resigned.

☞We have a letter from Hon. A. T. Davidson, which we will publish next week.

POST-MASTERS READ THIS.

MACON COUNTY, N. C., Feb. 12, 1862.

MR. ATKIM:—I write this to ask of you what has become of my paper. I have not received a paper in two weeks; and I wish to know if you have sent it. If you have, I wish you to notify the postmasters on the route from Asheville to Tennessee River, by publishing this letter, to let my paper pass. If they are too poor to pay for it I will send them a copy. I have paid for it, and when the year is out I will pay for it again, and walk three miles after it, if it will come regularly; if not, I must do as I have done, wait until some one else reads it that is too stingy to pay for it. The reason I say *stingy* is because *I think I know where they stop.*

WM. GRAHL.

We assure our friend Grahl that his paper is regularly mailed. This is all we can do. If postmasters will not do their duty, we cannot help it—wish we could. We hope the paper will hereafter be allowed to pass unmolested to its proper owner.

LINCOLN COMMISSION TO THE SOUTH.

Information in our possession (says the Richmond Dispatch,) enables us to relieve the public apprehension that the Commissioners appointed by the Lincoln Government to visit the military prisons of the South will be permitted to fill that purpose. Indeed, we could not suppose it possible that the authorities of the Confederate States would for one moment entertain a proposition so absurd and ridiculous. We are informed that our Government will not only refuse, peremptorily, to allow Bishop Ames and Mr. Fish to come here for the purpose of investigating our prison system, or for any other purpose, but will henceforth exercise a rigid surveilance over any communication, by person or letter, between this country and the North. This is a step in the right direction, and the only regret is that the policy had not been sooner adopted.

WHERE IS CUMBERLAND GAP?

Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford, in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to North Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in appearance and characteristic to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Fenton, and their pioneer confrees first entered the land of "cane and turkey," over the pre-Adamite turnpike. It really forms, to this hour, the best, and in fact the only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee to Kentucky.

WAR IN THE WEST—CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY, IN TENNESSEE.

Despatches were received at the War Department yesterday, confirming the intelligence which is reported in our telegraphic column this morning of the capture of Fort Henry, in Tennessee, by the Yankees. The despatches are meagre and add nothing to what has been received over the wires by the press. No statement of loss is given, and it is supposed that the whole of the garrison escaped.

Fort Donelson, towards which it is reported our force was retreating, is on the Cumberland river, and is an important post, as it defends the city of Memphis.

Fort Henry is nothing more than a mud fort, near the Tennessee river, where it is crossed by the Memphis and Tennessee railroad; but the burning, by the Yankees, of the bridge over the river must be taken as a more serious disaster, as the communication between Bowling Green and Columbus is, to this extent, interrupted.

The expedition of the enemy, however, does not appear to have accomplished any important result, as the Government made no pretence of seriously defending the point they have possessed. There seems to be an impression that the enemy, who are extravagantly reported to be twenty thousand strong, might be cut off by General Johnston; but a movement of this sort, which would require rapidity, seems to be practically impossible, from what we learn of the condition of the roads in Kentucky.

In the direction of Bowling Green there is said to be but little prospect of a fight, or of an early advance movement of the enemy. General Buel, who is in command of the Federal forces in this department, is said to be in no condition to advance, being yet engaged in collecting his army and getting it in trim; and besides this, the roads are represented as absolutely impossible to an advance from any quarter. Rain had been falling almost incessantly—the season being unusually wet—and the soil, which in this section of Kentucky is composed of clay and limestone, was converted into something so nearly akin to mortar as to defy the evolutions of troops.

Through official and reliable siatements, the force of General Buell is ascertained to be 65,000 men.—*Richmond Examiner.*

GREAT FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA—A THOUSAND CHINAMEN DROWNED.

The California journals, in giving an account of the late disastrous floods with which they have been visited, state the Chinese have been very great sufferers. No less than forty-five Chinamen were carried away in their cabins at Oregon bar, in Placer County. The Chinese hongs in San Francisco have since received letters from the interior of the State, to the effect that during the late freshet near one thousand Chinamen were washed off from Long Bar and vicinity on the Yulee, and drowned. It appears that the poor fellows remained in their cabins on the bar, as they had done during previous floods, until the raging waters rose above them, and rendered their escape impossible.

A despatch dated San Francisco, January 17, says: During the past fifty hours it has rained almost incessantly, and the storm still continues. Yesterday, at noon, the water at Sacramento commenced rising, and the third inundation of that city is inevitable. The area of land now overflowed in this State is 20 miles broad and 250 miles long, embracing upwards of 3,000,000 of acres, a considerable portion of which is actually fenced and tilled. It is estimated that 4,500 cattle and sheep have been drowned since winter commenced. The unprecedented succession of these tremendous storms has washed the mining regions where the ground was previously uplaid and had been dug over, thus producing great changes, and rendering probable an increase of gold products from the placer diggings the ensuing season.

☞Stanton, the Federal Secretary of War, is very sick.

FROM ROANOKE ISLAND.

CAPTURE OF THE WISE LEGION AND THE FOURTH BRIGADE OF THE NORFOLK DEPARTMENT.

CAPT. O. JENNINGS WISE MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CAPT. COLES KILLED.

MAJOR LAWSON, OF THIS CITY, WOUNDED AND A PRISONER.

GENERAL WISE AND STAFF AND COLONEL RICHARDSON SAFE.

GENERAL HENNINGSEN SAFE.

Guns Spiked, &c., &c., &c.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—The Wise Legion, with a few exceptions, and the Fourth Brigade of this Department, were captured on Roanoke Island, yesterday, by an overwhelming force, after two days hard fighting.

Captains Coles and O. Jennings Wise were severely wounded—reported killed; Major Lawson, wounded and taken prisoner; and Lieut. Miller, of Jackson's guard, shot through the shoulder.

Gen. Wise was confined to his bed from pneumonia at Nag's Head. He and his staff and Col. Richardson are safe.

We spiked all the guns in the batteries before surrendering.

The Yankee loss in killed is heavy; ours light.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Norfolk, Feb. 8.—The engagement at Roanoke Island commenced on Friday forenoon, and continued until 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the Courier left. The enemy then ceased the most energetic portion of their attack. The attempt of the Federals to land failed. Two of their steamers were much damaged. Our batteries were injured. The firing on our part was conducted with great coolness. Some private residences on the Island were injured.

Gen. Wise is at Nag's Head sick in bed. His physicians could only with great difficulty prevent his joining in the fight.

Heavy firing was heard south of Norfolk up to half past one o'clock to-day. It is presumed to have been cannonading at Roanoke.

THIRD DESPATCH.

Norfolk, Feb. 9.—An officer from the Confederate steamer Curlew, just from Roanoke island, reports that the Curlew had been sunk by the enemy. Two other Confederate boats withdrew to Elizabeth City for want of ammunition. A large body of Federals, supposed to be 5,000, landed yesterday on Roanoke Island. Their landing was intentionally permitted so as to meet them on the shore. It is reported that our troops engaged the enemy vigorously. The battle raged terrifically nearly all day. Our batteries were uninjured. No casualities are reported. A flag of truce went to-day to Fortress Monroe, and will return this evening.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

Norfolk, Feb. 9.—The battle was renewed at Roanoke Island Saturday at 9 o'clock in the morning on all the batteries, and continued half an hour under this fire. The enemy landed five thousand at the south end of the Island, being a marshy locality. The Confederates charged amid great cheering upon the enemy, who retreated in disorder, attempting to reach their gun-boats. The Confederate reinforcements reached the Island on Friday night, ammunition was abundant and the troops were well provisioned on the Island. During the attack four Federal vessels were sunk. The Curlew was only beeched. A large ball struck her deck and passed through the bottom. All aboard, with the ammunition, were saved. The commander of the Confederate steamer Forrest made a gallant fight. He was somewhat wounded; one of the midshipmen lost his arm. Fifty Federal vessels are off the Island. Only 20 gun-boats were engaged. It is understood that the Confederate fleet retired to Elizabeth City, to obtain supplies and would promptly return, reinvigorated.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

Norfolk, Feb. 9.—A steamer arrived to-night with intelligence that the Federals took Roanoke Island yesterday afternoon at four o'clock. A Federal force of fifteen thousand landed against less than three thousand Confederates. All our troops are prisoners except 25. Many officers were wounded. Among them Capt. O. Jennings Wise, who is thought to be mortally wounded. Meagre particulars have been obtained, but it is certain that the Island has been captured.—General Wise was not captured.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 11th instant, states that a Courier arrived in Norfolk on Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock, from whom that paper gathers some additional particulars about the Roanoke fight.

The enemy in full force advanced upon Elizabeth City Monday about 7 o'clock, and began an attack upon that place. The citizens, finding resistance vain, evacuated the place, but before doing so, set fire to the town, and when the Day Book's informant left it was still in flames.

The whole of our little fleet, except the "Forrest," is said to have been captured.

All the details as published with reference to the capture of Roanoke Island are confirmed by this Courier. He represents our loss about three hundred killed and wounded, and states that of the enemy could not have been less than a thousand killed. Great havoc was made among them while coming up the road leading to the Fort.—Our forces brought to bear upon them two thirty-two pounders, and at every fire their ranks were terribly thinned. The places of the fallen, however, were quickly filled.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND.

Private accounts which have reached us show that Roanoke Island was yielded only after a desperate and brilliant defence. One after another, three columns of the enemy, consisting of 5,000 men each, assailed our little band of 2,100 heroes, and one after another the attacking columns were gallantly driven back. It was not until the enemy's whole army of 15,000 men was concentrated against our force (less than one-sixth their number) that our jaded troops were overwhelmed. We get the following particulars of the fight from the Norfolk Day Book:

On Thursday, 53 of the enemy's vessels, steam and sail, hove in sight, and on Friday, at 10 oclock, a. m., commenced the engagement in force. Their vessels came within two miles of our batteries, where they opened fire. The engagement lasted from that time until night, and was terrific.

They had perfected their arrangements early in the engagement for landing their troops, but having found the resistance much greater than they apprehended, were unable to land. They had their small boats ready for that purpose.—Our shore batteries continued to pour their volleys into them with considerable success. Two of their steamers hauled off at one time from the engagement, and from the smoke that was seen to arise from them it was thought they were on fire.

Early in the engagement reinforcements arrived at the Island, and every one was sanguine of success. Our gunners are said to have acted with coolness and deliberation in the management of their guns, and much execution is believed to have been done the enemy, which impression was materially confirmed by the enemy's drawing off towards two o'clock from all batteries except two. The enemy fired into several private residences on the Island, and set them on fire. This was all the damage done us on Friday.

During Friday night the enemy were permitted to land their forces, supposed to be about five thousand, at Widow Baum's point, which is above our lower battery. We say they were permitted, because it is the opinion of those acquainted with the localities, that they could have been easily prevented from landing. From this place of landing they were pushing on up a road or causeway through the marshy land to the mainland, and at seven o'clock on Saturday morning a battle commenced, which continued until 10 o'clock, when it ceased for a couple of hours, and commenced again, and was raging at 1 o'clock, when the courier left.

During the bombardment our little fleet rendered good assistance to the land batteries.

Two of our steamers were injured during the river engagement or bombardment; one of them, the Curlew, it is said being disabled.

Since the above was written, intelligence has been brought us that Roanoke Island has fallen into the hands of the enemy. The surrender was made about eleven o'clock Saturday morning; and though, as we learn, our ammunition was all carried off the Island before its surrender, yet all our forces were then made prisoners of war.

The enemy came up in their boats on the South side of the Island, and by means of their boat howitzers, effected a landing in the rear of our batteries, and that after landing about fifteen thousand on all parts of the Island, they marched up and flanked the batteries. It is reported that, notwithstanding our small force of twenty-one hundred men against about fifteen thousand, on some parts of the Island the resistance was of the most desperate nature, and a hand to hand contest lasted for a considerable time, showing the most desperate courage. This is said to have been the case particularly, with the Richmond Blues, under command of Capt. O. Jennings Wise.

About three hundred of our men were killed and wounded, and about fifty of them made their escape from the Island. It is said the slaughter of the enemy was terrific, and amounted, it is believed, to over one thousand killed and wounded. The sick on the Island had been removed prior to the engagement, and sent over to the mainland.

The capture of Roanoke Island by the enemy places at the mercy of the invader that rich region of the North Carolina coast, which has been called the *granary* of the South. Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Tyrrell, Washington, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, Martin, and even Northampton and Halifax Counties, are all laid open to his ravages. These counties have heretofore furnished Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah a larger amount of corn than they obtained from all other sources, besides the large shipments they made to Baltimore, New York and Providence. The product of surplus corn from these counties is immense. Add to this the entire loss of the whole fishing interest of these waters, amounting to several millions, besides affording one-half of the support of a large number of indigent persons, who can scarcely obtain it from any other source.

THE INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From our exchanges we get some further news of the operations of the Burnside expedition on the North Carolina coast. The following is from the Wilmington Journal, of Wednesday evening:

The Yankee gun-boats are said to have passed up to Winton, the County seat of Hertford county, on the Chowan River. The Chowan is formed by the confluence of the Meherrin and Nottaway Rivers. The main branch of the Nottaway is the Blackwater, which is crossed by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, about half way between Weldon and Portsmouth, though rather nearer the latter place. The Blackwater is navigable up to the railroad, as a steamer has been running regularly in connection with the railroad trains, although necessarily a small one, owing to the narrowness and crookedness of the stream. The movements of the Lincoln gun-boats would seem to indicate a desire to force their way up as far as the Portsmouth Road, so as either to obtain possession of it, or at least cut off communication by that line.

Although capable of doing much harm to the people resident on the shores of the sounds and the rivers emptying into them, it is evident that there would be no strategic end to be served that would repay the vast outlay of men and money that the Burnside expedition has occasioned, unless either Norfolk is attacked or possession obtained of some leading line of railroad; and therefore it is, we take it, that the attention of our authorities will be, or at least ought to be, directed to the protection of the lines of communication, especially of water communication leading from the navigable waters of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, in the direction of any of our public works. The Blackwater, although deep, is so narrow and crooked that it might be stopped by trees felled across it.

It is not believed that the enemy can or will attempt to force his way to a railroad by way of the Roanoke. The idea is that he will try to push up the Chowan and Nottaway to the junction of the latter with the Blackwater, and then try to march to Carrsville, about 16 miles from Suffolk.

We get the following interesting paragraphs from the Norfolk Day Book, of Wednesday:

Our loss was not over one hundred killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is estimate at least one thousand killed. Indeed, we have information that at Old Point the number is estimated at fifteen hundred killed. The beech is represented as being strewn with their dead bodies and the probability is that when the truth comes out it will be found that this victory has been purchased by the Yankees with a fearful outlay of life.

We learn that a man named Doe, who lived on Roanoke Island, and who knew of a landing place on the marsh that others were ignorant of, deserted, went over to the enemy and piloted them into the landing, after giving them all the information about our forces and fortifications.

It appears that Col. Shaw got wind of his intended desertion, and told him that if he attempted to desert he would blow him out of the water; but Doe afterwards got a chance and made his escape, and in consequence of that escape we have this terrible disaster.

The fleet, after falling back from Roanoke Island, ran up the Pasquotank River for the purpose of receiving ammunition, which was expected from Norfolk. On Sunday, the enemy's vessels crotted the sound, and early on Monday morning advanced up the Pasquotank River. Our vessels had then gained the battery on the river, and were drawn up for the purpose of co-operating with it, if occasion should require it. Capt. Parker, of the Beaufort, was detailed by Commodore Lynch to the command of this battery.

Owing to the dense fog which prevailed on Monday, the Federal fleet came within two or three hundred yards of our fleet and battery before being discovered. Our fleet was, therefore, compelled to retire again, and the battery was abandoned. Before it was left, however, all the guns were spiked. The fleet proceeded towards Elizabeth City, closely pursued by the enemy. After proceeding some distance, two of the vessels were overtaken and captured, one, which would have been captured, was burned, and three—the Beaufort, Empire and Raleigh—succeeded in making their escape.

The report of the burning of Elizabeth City and its capture by the Federalists is fully confirmed. The town was attacked on Monday morning about eight o'clock, and was set on fire and evacuated after a fight of about a couple of hours duration. The torch was applied by the patriotic citizens themselves, and although the destruction was only partial, yet a sufficient display of selfsacrifice has been made by these gallant Carolinians to satisfy the enemy that they are fighting a people they can never subdue.

The Confederate steamer Forrest, attached to Commodore Lynch's fleet, and which was undergoing repairs at Elizabeth City, we are glad to say, was not left to the enemy, as at first reported, but was burned by the citizens before they left the town.

A special train of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad arrived in Portsmouth, yesterday, about one o'clock. Information was brought that the enemy had entered Edenton, and taken possession. This news was communicated through Dr. Warren, of Edenton, to the people of Suffolk, and forwarded by them to us. We have received no confirmation as yet of the statement, and it may be that the intelligence is premature. The enemy was represented as being on the way to Blackwater, and the non-arrival of the boat due from there yesterday seemed to corroborate the statement.

The Fight at Fort Donelson!

The Yankees Repulsed!

Immense Slaughter of the Hessians!

Nashville, Feb. 13.—A despatch from Fort Donelson, at 11.30 a. m., says the firing of artillery commenced this morning before sunrise, and has continued ever since unceasingly. A number of pieces have been firing occasionally very rapidly. The enemy keeps at a respectful distance. His field artillery has been engaged all along the line of Fort Donelson.

LATER.—2.45 p. m.—The firing has ceased, possible that the enemy may change his position. We have so far repulsed the enemy at every point on our lines. Our loss is small.—The gun-boats have retired, it is believed seriously injured. Our men are in fine spirits.

FORT DONELSON, February 13.—The day is almost passed, and we still hold our own. We have repulsed the enemy, and driven back the gun-boats. We have whipped him by land and by water. He still lies around, however, and will probably attack us again to-morrow. Our loss is not very great, that of the enemy must be heavy. We have had lively fighting and cannonading all around the line throughout the day. We have repulsed the enemy everywhere, and are satisfied that his gun-boats are materially injured, as they retired twice. Our lines are entrenched all around.

LATEST.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—A private despatch from Nashville says that a despatch has been received there from Cave City, from Johnston, saying that we had eighteen killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy had four or five hundred killed. Pillow has whipped them.—The enemy's gun-boats have been materially damaged.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN NEW YORK.

There were no less than eight fires in New York on Saturday and Sunday of last week, involving an aggregate loss of about $860,000.—The first fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, in a bonded warehouse of R. H. Wyate, on Bridge street, which resulted in the destruction of $300,000 worth of property. The building was entirely destroyed. When the fire reached the cellar, where a large quantity of Scotch and Irish whiskey was stored, an explosion took place, the effect of which was terrific. Bricks, boards, pieces of barrels, and other fragments, were thrown in all directions. The immense crowd which had gathered to view the conflagration endeavored to withdraw quickly, but a large number were thrown down and trampled upon. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, the building adjoining took fire and burned out some $25,000 more.

On Sunday morning, another fire started at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, which resulted in the destruction of ten buildings, used for commercial and manufacturing purposes, together with the Fulton Bank building. The loss at this fire is estimated at about $210,000.

CAPTAIN MORGAN'S LAST DARING EXPLOIT.—Captain John H. Morgan, at the head of nine men and a guide, left his squadron near Oakland, the early part of last week, and crossed Green river thirty-seven miles below Munfordsville, marching almost seventy miles into Lincolndom, and halting only seven miles from Lebanon, where there is a large Federal force. Here they took nine prisoners, four in uniform, one a Lieutenant, two engaged in the repair of the telegraph line, the remaining two strong Union men, several horses, a number of guns and two negroes were also captured. On the return each had a prisoner, two of whom were turned to very useful account. Capt. Morgan lay in ambush for several hours within distinct hearing of the bugle sound of 1,400 Illinois cavalry. The expedition was as daring as 'twas brilliant in its result.—*Union and American.*

☞The latest Northern papers received at Norfolk frankly acknowledge that England and France have acknowledged the Southern Confederacy.

A CAUTION TO DISTILLERS.

It will be seen by the annexed that the Confederate authorites are determined to suppress the manufacture of corn into liquor. Our advice to those engaged in distilling is stop your operation at least until the war is ended, and do so promptly, for by that line of conduct you will gain credit and avoid the disgrace of being coerced.

We take the annexed article from the Petersburg Express.

CORN TO BE SEIZED.

We understand that the War Department of the Confederate States has issued an order for the seizure of all corn in the hands of distillers, or in the hands of other persons to be used for the purpose of distillation. In compliance with this order, we hear that some seven or eight thousand bushels in the possession of Mr. Franklin Stearns, a well known Richmond distiller, were seized on Saturday last. We do not know the price agreed upon, but presume that the holders of all corn seized will be allowed the prevailing market rates. This step on the part of our authorities has been rendered necessary, not only by the pernicious effects of the unlimited manufacture of whiskey, but by the exorbitant prices which government is thereby compelled to pay for an article indispensable to the sustenance of the army. If we are correctly informed in regard to the intentions of the War Department, there will be no necessity for the passage of the bill introduced in the Virginia Senate on Friday, by Mr. Thomas, of Henry county, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, for any person to manufacture or cause to be manufactured, any whiskey or other spirituous or malt liquors out of any corn, wheat, rye or other grain except that grown by himself or those in his employment. Some action by the State or Confederate authorities, has been for a long time deemed proper, to check the growth of this great evil, which seemed likely to swallow up all our grain, (so essential to the subsistence of man and beast,) in the distilleries.

We understand that common whiskey has already advanced in this market to $4 per gallon, and on Saturday, the tendency was still upward—the prices and not the whiskey, for the latter generally goes downward.

It would be well for the Secretary of War to have an eye to speculators, who we understand, are investing largely in corn. Fair play is a jewel. If distillers are to disgorge, let speculators be made to do the same thing. Government will get corn at a much lower figure if the speculators are also speedily attended to.

FIGHT IN SCOTT COUNTY.

Maj. Jno. B. McLinn reports to Col. Vance, commanding this post, that with four companies, he made a march by night of twenty-six miles, over mountain roads into Scott county, to attack a body of Johnson's and Maynard's followers. He found them in detached companies. Dismounting a portion of his men, he attacked them with such vigor that they fled. The pursuit was continued through mountain gorges and defiles for several miles, the enemy making stands at defensible positions. Six of the enemy were found dead. The prisoners named were committed to jail yesterday afternoon. The wounded were left behind.

Capt. Embree, of the Northern army commanded the Lincolnites, and was among the killed. A large number of horses and guns were taken. There were about three hundred and fifty men engaged. The forces on each side were about the same.—*Knoxville Register.*

PEWTER DOLLARS.—The Savannah correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:

Several negroes from Port Royal came into our lines, and when asked how the Yankees had treated them, replied, "They dosen't do good by them that are sick, but they are monstus good to we who can work for dem. Dey gin me five dollars a day." Saying this, he held up a bag of "silver," (!) which he said he had received for his labor. Upon examination it was found that all his silver was *pewter* dollars! The infamous rascals had been paying the negroes in pewter, in order to make them think they were receiving large wages.

☞The London *Herald*, of January 9th, has the following:

Already houses in London and Liverpool, convinced that the subjugation of the Southern States is impracticable, are making their preparations for the establishment of branch houses in New Orleans, Charleston and Norfolk, the moment trade with these places shall be re-opened.

French houses at Lyons and Paris are also preparing for similar direct intercourse with the South.

THAT EFFECTIVE BLOCKADE.—The Charleston Mercury of the 6th instant says:

"We have the pleasant news, this morning that a fine steamship has reached one of the Southern ports in safety, bringing 10,000 Enfield rifles, and 60,000 pounds of gunpowder. The arms are already in the hands of those who know how to use them."

☞What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers?

FORT HENRY.

The Nashville Union gives us the following particulars about this fortification, which the present extraordinary flood in the Tennessee River, has enabled the Federal gun boats to capture.

"The location of this fort was unfortunately made, during the period of Kentucky neutrality, when the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of Tennessee felt bound to scrupulously respect the position of our sister State, and before the forces of Lincoln had began to make camping grounds of its soil. Under these circumstances, it was found necessary by the Engineer who located it to refrain from occupying an eminence on the opposite bank of the river, which lies in the State of Kentucky, and which commands the fort.—It was deemed however sufficiently strong to resist any force which might probably be brought against it by the enemy by water, the Lincoln Government not having then devised the system of iron-clad gun fleets which it has since adopted. The proper location for our fort ought to have been on the "narrows," between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, where the two rivers approach each other in their winding courses at a distance of only three miles, the intervening tongue of land being elevated and commanding both rivers. The considerations we have mentioned prevented its location at that point.—Fort Henry is an elaborate and well constructed earthwork, and had it been in a commanding position would have excited the admiration of all engineers. We cannot describe it for want of sufficient information as to its construction and approaches. It was, however generally regarded by military men, in consideration of its situation, as a weak fortification, which was compelled to fall whenever it was approached in sufficient force by land and water. It was provided with some of the best guns in the service, both rifled and smooth bore—ten 32's, one eight inch columbiad and one 128 pounder rifled gun."

A BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT.

An article in to-day's paper, taken from the New York Herald, shows the desperate straights to which the Yankee Government is reduced. The concern is utterly and hopelessly bankrupt.—Alike destitute of money and credit, it has no other resource than to issue notes and call them money, and then to force them on the community as legal tenders. But other parties will have a word to say to this mode of raising the wind. The Banks aver that these notes are not money—that they are the issues of a bankrupt concern, having neither specie nor any other conceivable basis of credit, and that therefore they will not receive them. The immediate effect of this action of the Banks will be to increase the already enormous expenditure of the Yankee Government some forty or fifty per cent., inasmuch as contractors must increase their charges in order to meet the heavy discount on Government notes. But there is no telling how far these notes will sink below par. There is a strong probability that they will sink to the level of Continental money, and literally be worth nothing. The idea of a Government saying to its citizens, "These notes are money, and you must receive them as such. To be sure, there is nothing on the face of the earth wherewith to redeem them, and not the most remote prospect that they ever will be redeemed; but we say they are money, and that you shall regard them as a legal tender in payment for property which the Government has bought or may buy from you." It will be seen that the Herald's article has a most significant allusion to Fort Warren, and we may expect soon to hear that the perverse and contumacious citizens who will not exchange their property for Government notes have been "jugged" in that stronghold, thence to be brought to trial for the treasonable offence of discrediting the Government shinplasters.

With this wretched condition of the Yankees, what a strong contrast is presented by that of the Confederate States. Not only is Confederate Stock one per cent. above par in Richmond, and two and a half in New Orleans, but Confederate notes or currency are at a premium of one-eighth of one per cent—$10,000 having changed hands at that premium in one day last week in Petersburg. The facts that, unlike the North, the South has retained her great capital of agricultural products—the basis, at last, of all credit—and of her assumed independence, fully account for the difference in the condition of the two countries. But for the fact that the Yankees blindly believe they could conquer the South, and once more grow fat on its immense productions, their Government never could have gained a tythe of the credit which it has commanded. Events have dispelled the delusion that the South can be conquered, and with the delusion has disappeared the credit of the Yankee Government.—*Raleigh Register.*

POISONED QUININE.—The Memphis *Avalanche* discovered that a quantity of poisoned quinine has been introduced into the South by our enemies, since the demand for that drug has become so great. Several packages of quinine have been lately tested, and acid morphene was discovered to be mixed with the quinine in such quantities as to render it poisonous. Strychine was also detected in many other packages.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

We have highly important news from Mexico, relating to a great battle fought between the Spanish troops and the Mexicans, at the National Bridge, near Vera Cruz, in which the Spaniards were defeated. The conflict at this important strategic point is said to have lasted five hours.

A Federal letter from London, England, says: "John Bull has spent four millions of pounds—twenty millions of dollars—to rescue Mason and Slidell, and it may be relied upon that he will in some way get the worth of his money."

The London Times says that there is a large party in the House of Commons who urge on the Government the policy of interference in the American struggle.

The health of Mason and Slidell is good. They complain of bad treatment in Fort Warren.

The Russians have been defeated in Circassia.

French troops are being rapidly despatched to Mexico.

McCuffa, the President of the Civil Tribunal of Rome, has been assassinated.

The stock of coffee at Rio, on the 8th of January, was 320,000 bags.

Cotton in New York is quoted at 30 cents.

Proposals for Mail Service On Route 5246, Confederate States of America.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT BUREAU, February 8, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Bureau of this Department until 12 o'clock, M., of the 8th day of March next, for carrying the mails of the Confederate States till the 30th day of June, 1863, on the following Post-Route in North Carolina, viz:

No. 5246. From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Bakersville and Ledger, to Burnsville, 61 miles and back once a week.

Leave Morganton Wednesday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p. m.
Leave Burnsville Monday at 7 a. m.
Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p. m.

JOHN H. REAGAN, Postmaster General.

February 13, 1862. 4t

ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, E. M. CLAYTON,
Warm Springs, N. C. Asheville, N. C.
February 20, 1862. tf

Buncombe to the Rescue!

VOLUNTEERS WANTED!

I AM authorized by the Governor to raise an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be located in the neighborhood of Paint Rock, in the county of Madison.

Persons wishing to join this company will report to Rev. T. W. Atkin, A. T. Summey, or myself. Each of whom will be provided with muster rolls.

An order for drafting in each county has already been issued, and I earnestly appeal to the gallant sons of Buncombe to come forward and volunteer, and never allow a draft to take place in old Buncombe.

The Adjutant General of the Confederate States has promised me a battery of Mountain Howitzers for this particular service.

Volunteers get a BOUNTY of

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Drafted men get no Bounty.

W. M. HARDY.
February 20, 1862. tf

SWANNANOA MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9½ miles from the former place: in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address

REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.
February 6, 1862. 3m

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Buncombe county to provide for the destitute families of Volunteers now in the army, for this county, will be held at the Court House in Asheville, on Saturday the 22d February, 1862. A report from each company will have to be made.

W. D. RANKIN, Chairman.
February 13, 1862. 2t

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

THE Subscriber having returned from the WAR, and being too much crippled and used up generally, to be longer of service to the country on the tented field, has resumed his business, with the hope of being of service to the good people of Asheville and surrounding country.

He is well prepared to undertake and execute

HOUSE CARPENTERING,

In all its branches, and solicits a share of patronage. His work will be executed in the best style, and at reasonable rates.

CABINET FURNITURE.

He has also in his establishment a No. 1 CABINET WORKMAN, and can fill orders for

FURNITURE

Of every description with promptness. Satisfaction as to work and prices guarantied.

GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

Shop at the old stand, on Church street, a short distance west of the Court House.

Terms--Strictly Cash.

G. H. A. ADAMS.
February 6, 1862. tf

"Bethel Regiment to be Re-organized."

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1862.

THE first Regiment of N. C. Volunteers being disbanded, a Regiment of Volunteers for the War will be formed, to take its place.—All the companies of the old Regiment about to re-organize for the War, are requested to report to this Office without delay, with the view of going in this Regiment, which will receive the "Bethel Flag."

Additional Volunteer Companies for the war will be accepted, to whom a bounty of fifteen dollars per man will be paid by the State and fifty by the Confederate States. When a full company is tendered four Officers will be commissioned; with a less number appointments will be given as follows: A Captain for forty men; First Lieutenant for twenty-five; Second Lieutenant for fifteen.

The Militia who have been ordered on duty, and to be in readiness, can still avail themselves of this opportunity of getting into the Volunteer service, and the number so doing will be credited to their respective counties.

By order of Governor, H. T. CLARK.

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

February 6, 1862. 4t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRES.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Upland,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.
Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make *immediate* settlement. The business of the firm will be settled by E. J. ASTON, who can always be found at their former place of business.

E. J. ASTON,
J. G. HARDY.
Jan. 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of his late partner in the

Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

will continue the business at their old stand, and hopes to merit and receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

E. J. ASTON.

BOOKS CLOSED!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE my books are *CLOSED*; and the exigencies of the times are such that I CANNOT and WILL NOT sell goods on TIME.

Remember---No Books kept at E. J. ASTON'S.

January 1, 1862.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement; also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.
February 6, 1862. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

MARBLE YARD, Greenville, S. C.

JAS. M. ALLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants, GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

NEW GOODS. 1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

"THE WAR IS INEVITABLE," "THEN LET IT COME."

AND LET THOSE WHO WANT NICE

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

Of themselves come to the GALLERY of the subscriber, at the

CAROLINA HOUSE,

where they can have them put up in HANDSOME STYLE. Come soon, as I shall remain at the place but a few weeks logner. Also, I have Photographic Portraits of

President Jeff. Davis

AND

Gen. Beauregard,

Which can be had by mail or at the Gallery, one of each, for ONE DOLLAR, or put up in Buncombe made frames, in good style, for $1.00 each. Who would not like to have a picture of the heroes of BUENA VISTA, MANASSAS, &c., our great men who head our great struggle for independence? J. NEWTON BRYSON.

Asheville, Nov. 7, 1861. tf

CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR. 20 ounces QUININE. 20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate States of America,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR.

AT a Session of this Court in the town of Wilmington, in the above named District, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1861, it was

ORDERED, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1862; and that all causes pending in said Court be adjourned, and all process be adjourned to that day.

JNO. L. CANTWELL, *Clerk.*
Dec. 19, 1861. tdm

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having open accounts with the undersigned, are requested to come forward immediately and close their accounts by

CASH OR NOTE.

The former would be preferable. I hope my friends and customers will comply with this notice immediately, as my books must be closed.

J. M. STEPP.
January 23, 1862. 3t

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

CONCENTRATED LYE.

A Fresh sapply just received at ASTON'S.

Salem Almanacs for 1862.

A LARGE supply for sale at E. J. ASTON & CO'S.
10 copies sent by mail for $1. E. J. A. & Co.

SCOTCH SNUFF, in any quantity, for sale at ASTON'S.
Asheville, Oct. 31. tf